CENTRAL ASIA.

Khivan Dissension and Russian Influence Over the Reigning Khan.

Espal Execution of a Chief Counseller and Executive Action in Support of the Czar-Russian Prisoners Liberated-An American Correspondent for the Seat of War.

> TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ST. PETERSBURG, April 15, 1873.

News having an important bearing on the of the Khivan expedition have been received here. Internal dissensions have broken out in Khiva.

The reigning Khan has executed his chief counsellor, and imprisoned his uncle and other influen tial Khivans who were enemies of Russia. He has also released the Russians long held as prisoners in Khiva, and sent them to meet the detachment of the Czar's expedition which is advancing from Orenburg.

American Notes of the Russian Advance March.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15, 1873. An American correspondent and the Secretary of the United States Legation in this city have left St. Petersburg for Khiva.

THE POPE.

His Holiness' Condition of Health Unchanged-The Cardinal Chamberlain Summoned to the Vatican.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, April 15-Noon. The condition of the Pope is unchanged to-day. Cardinal de Angelis, Chamberlain of the Roman Church, has been summoned to Rome.

French Bourse Rumor of the Pontiff's PARIS. April 15-Evening.

There was a rumor on the Bourse late this afterneon that the Pope was dead.

It has received no confirmation up to the present

The Chamberlain of the Roman Church His Eminence Philippe de Angelis, the first on the list of the Order of Cardinal Priests in the Sacred College, was born at Ascoli on the 16th of April, in the year 1792. He is, consequently, eightyone years of age this present day. Venerable himself in years his official functions, as Chamberlain of the Hely Roman Church, towards the Pontiff. Pius the Ninth, are rendered especially solemn by the great age of the distinguished patient. The Cardinal's present call from a temporary recess retirement to the Vatican gives indication that the authorities of the Pontificate consider the Pope's life still in danger. The Cardinal Chamberialn has important duties to perform immediately after a Pope dies. Indeed, if Pio Nono were at all a nervous man, the advent of the Cardinal Chamberialn, coupled with the fact that hours and hours are spent in discussing whether, in the event of his death, he should be buried according to old custom, and his successor be appointed according to the laws of the Church, would suffice to kill him. The ceremonies which must be observed at the death of a Pope are numerous and interesting. As soon as he has expired, his head is covered, and nobody can touch him or remove him from his bed until the death has been duly certified with all the legal formalities. The Cardinal Chamberiain is ushered, by Mensignor the Master of the Chamber, into the bedroom of the deceased, several members of the Palatine Guard and the Apostolic Notary following him. One of the private servants of the Pope uncovers the face of the dead Pontiff, and the Cardinal Chamberiain having authenticated the death, receives from the hands of the Master of the Chamber the Ancilo Piscatorio. It is then the duty of the Apostolic Notary to write out and read aloud the legal acknowledgment of the recognition of the body, and the consignment of the Ancilo Tis. This the great age of the distinguished patient. Th the Apostolic Notary to write out and read aloud the legal acknowledgment of the recognition of the body, and the consignment of the Anello. This done, all retire, and the Penitentiaries of St. Peter's alone remain in the room of the deceased, to offer up prayers for his soul. On leaving the apartments of the Pope, the Cardinal immediately signs an order that the great bell of the Capitol shall announce to the public the sad event. On the bell beginning to toll all the churches must follow, and nueral services commence immediately everywhere.

ENGLAND.

Democratic Demonstration in Support of the Rights of Labor-Serious Riot Among

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 15, 1873. Pive gas stokers, who were imprisoned some time ago during a strike of the gasmen for viola-tion of the laws against conspiracy, were released at Maidstone to-day, the terms of their sentences

A great demonstration of sympathy was made in their case at Maidstone. A public breakfast was given them, at which 250 persons were present, and Messrs. Potter and Odger made speeches. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES AND MARINES IN CONPLICT

A riot occurred in Chatham yesterday, between the engineers and marines attached to the arsena at that town, and many of the participants were hurt. The authorities were compelled to call out the troops, who succeeded in restoring order after arresting a large number of the rioters.

GERMANY.

Differences of Municipal Government in the Newly Annexed Territory—The Power of Conquest Vindicated.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

STRASBURG, April 15, 1873. The Governor of Alsace has removed the Burgo master of this city, because the latter said he only remained in the country in the hope that it would e restored to France. Police Director Bach has been appointed to the vacant office. The Common Council protested against the appointment, and refusing to sit under Bach's Presidency, have beld no meetings since the change was made.

The members of the Council have consequently

been suspended for two months from the exercise of their functions, which have been transferred to the new Burgomaster as Commissioner Extraor-

An Eminent Scientist Dangerously Ill. BERLIN, April 15, 1873. Baron Justus de Liebig, the eminent scientist

is dangerously ill. He would reach the seventieth year of his age on the 12th of May.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 15, 1873. The steamer Kangaroo, which was to have sailed to-day for New York with the shore end of the new Atlantic cable, is still in port.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

A RIOT AT KNIGHTSTOWN, IND.

MA ---INDIANAPOLIS, April 15, 1873. A serious riot is in progress at Knightstown, Ind., between the strikers at the coal mines and furnaces and colored minefs lately imported from virginia. The whole town is apparently now engaged in a general mélée, originating with a negre and a striker, which soon spread. The negroes are now at their boarding house, well armed and well guarded by the local police. A crowd is surrounding it, throwing stones and other missiles. A company of colored miners from Brazil and vicinity came to the nid of the negroes. Many shots were fired during the mélée. Governor Hendricks has been applied to for troops, and it is expected that the Emmett Guards and a pody of police from this city will leave for Knightstown at two A. M., and will arrive there about five A. M. The indications now are that there will be bloody work before they arrive. One of the guard over the negroes has been injured, it is not known how seriously. The town is not or unions. The women are the most furjous, and any leading the fielers. The whole town is apparently now

CIVIL WAR.

Deadly Collision Between the Whites and Blacks of Grant Parish, La.

Four Hundred Africans in War Array.

BATTLE AT COLFAX.

Driven from Their Trenches the Negroes Flee to the Court House.

Fire Employed to Burst the Barricades.

FRIGHTFUL SLAUGHTER.

One Hundred Negroes Shot in Rushing from the Burning Ambuscade.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE TRACED TO POLITIES

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 15, 1873. The steamboat Southwestern, which arrived at about twenty minutes past one this afternoon, brings stirring and important news from Grant parish. The whites have retaken Coliax and there is not a negro to be found for miles around. From passeng ers on the Southwestern we glean the following:-The negroes had strongly entrenched themselves in the Court House and built breastworks three and four feet high. There were it is said, about four hundred men armed and equipped thoroughly. ATTACK OF THE WHITES.

On Sunday, at about twelve o'clock, about one hundred and fifty men, who had gathered from the surrounding parishes, made an attack on the breastworks, and a brisk fight was kept up till somewhere near three o'clock. The breastworks were then stormed and captured, the negroes taking refuge in the Court House, the doors of which were barricaded. After some further fighting the negroes threw out a flag of truce, and several detachments of men advanced on it, when they were fired on by the besieged party, wounding several, one of whom was Captain Hodnot, who was shot in the bowels, and who, it is feared, is fatally wounded. They retreated on the outside of the breastworks, and, as the only means of dislodging the negroes.

and they were shot as they came from the burning building. It is reported that between eighty and one hundred negrees were killed and that there were none afterwards to be found for miles around.

The Captain of the steamboat Southwestern makes the following statement:-We arrived at Colfax Sunday evening, about eight o'clock, and found that the white people and the Sheriff, at their head, I suppose, had captured the town after having had a conflict with the negroes. It was reported to me that about

ONE HUNDRED NEGROES HAD BEEN KILLED and many wounded. We saw from our boat about fifteen or twenty lying around on the banks dead. One white man was reported killed, whose name I did not learn, and two very seriously wounded-Messrs, Hodnot and Harris, Mr. Hodnot was shot through the bowels, and it is supposed that he is mortally wounded. We brought Messrs. Harris and Hednet down from Colfax to Alexandria. Three or four other white men were slightly wounded. About one hundred negroes escaped; but it was reported that the whites were still

pursuing them. ALL THE LEADERS ESCAPE.

All the leaders of the riot escaped. The negroes ambuscaded themselves in the Court House. The whites, on finding there was no other mode of attack left them, set fire to the building. The whites numbered in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty men. The fight lasted from twelve o'clock until nearly five P. M. The whites are now in possession of Colfax, and when I left, late last Sunday night, everything was very quiet.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

Grant parish, which was recently created out of a portion of Rapides, is situated upon Red River, above Alexandria. Its seat, Colfax, a small, straggling town, containing about half a dozen white families, is located upon the Calhoun plantation, the sugar house serving the purpose of a Court House. From some cause its returns were thrown out from the count in the recent election, and about three weeks ago both sets of candidates visited this city, had an interview with Governor Kellogg and demanded commissions, the fusion candidates being at that time in possession of the

KELLOGG DECLINES TO INTERPERE.

At the interview, which was a very stormy one, Governor Kellogg declined to issue commissions to either party, advising them to settle the dispute by a compromise, whereupon both parties returned and the local excitement became greatly intensified. Two weeks ago the negroes, under command of a colored man named Ward, took possession of the Court House, and proceeded to threw up entrenchments. Some rioting occurred at the time, but with no fatal result.

THE WHITES ORDER OUT WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Numbering some four hundred in all, they remained in this hostile attitude until Sunday morning last, when a league of white men that had been formed for the purpose, numbering 125 armed men, recruited from both Grant and Rapides, arrived at Colfax at about daylight, and, after giving the negroes an hour to remove their women and children, made the attack with the result reported.

As no telegraphic communication exists with the seat of war, we are, as yet, in possession of no further details. The event has created great excitement throughout the city, and it is expected that a detachment of Kellogg's newly-formed brigade and armed police will soon leave for the scene of action under command of General Longstreet.

SPAIN.

Party Opposition to the Plan of Constituent Cortes Election.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, April 15, 1873. to abstain from voting in the election for members of the Constituent Cortes,

THE MANZANILLO PRISONER.

Semi-Official Statement That Mr. O'Kelly Is in No Danger.

THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL TO DECIDE

A Different View by the Consuls at Santiago de Cuba.

THE CASE SAID TO BE EXTREMELY CRITICAL

HAVANA, April 14, Via Key West, April 15, 1873.

Mr. O'Kelly, the correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD, remains at Manzanillo. Captain General Ceballos evidently intends to leave the decision of O'Kelly's case to his successor, General Pieltain, who is expected here soon. The life of Mr. O'Kelly is

IN NO DANGER.

His proposed trial is regarded as a mere matter of form in order to save appearances. Mr. O'Kelly wants to come to Havana and

it is expected that the Captain General will

comply with his wish in a few days. THE AUTHORITIES BASE THEIR PROSECUTION of O'Kelly upon the fact that he had in his possession when captured letters from Ces-

THE ENGLISH CONSUL AT HAVANA favors the release of O'Kelly, although the prisoner has acted contrary to the advice of the Consul in violating the laws of the coun-

Urgent Despatches from the British and American Consuls at Santiago de

BRITISH VICE CONSULATE, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 12, 1873. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, New York:-

Mr. O'Kelly telegraphs that the trial pro ceeds and his case is serious and that he fears the result. I would recommend you to use your influence immediately with Minister Sickles at Madrid to obtain Mr. O'Kelly's release. There is no time to be lost.

W. F. RAMSDEN,

British Vice Consul. THE CASE EXREMELY CRITICAL. UNITED STATES CONSULATE, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 15, 1873.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, New York:-Mr. O'Kelly's case is extremely critical. should advise you to communicate immediately with the Spanish Minister in Washington. The case is very urgent.

A. N. YOUNG, American Consul. THE CUBANS IN NEW YORK ON MR O'KELLY'S CASE.

Yesterday afternoon a HERALD reporter had a few minutes' interview with one of the most prominent Cubans in this city concerning the fate of Mr. O'Kelly, and the following conversation

REPORTER-What do the majority of your countrymen think about Mr. O'Kelly's fate at the present moment?

CUBAN-A few days ago they considered him lost man, but new they are most sanguine that he will be back in the HERALD office within a few

REPORTER-Why this change of opinion ? CUBAN-We all believe that the present Captain General, Ceballos, who is shortly to be supers wants to wash his hands of the matter, and is leav-Captain General, Señor Pieltain, who is shortly expected at Havana. I have to-day received a letter from Madrid, which states that he was to embark for Havana on the 30th of last month by the Spanish mail steamer at Cadiz, and, if he has taken passage on that day, he would

ARRIVE AT HAVANA ABOUT TO-MORROW: but I believe my informant must be in error, or we should have heard by telegraph of his departure, on the principle that the departure of reinforce-ments for the Spanish army in Cuba are always Captain General is to bring out a large number of republican officials to Havana, and that a complete change in the present regime may be expeted in

REPORTER-What do you know of the new Capain General's character and disposition? CURAN-Merely this, that he is a stanch reput lican and is said to possess most liberal views; and, in view of this, I, in common with my country-men, believe that as soon as he arrives in Cuba Mr. O'Kelly's imprisonment will instantly terminate, for Spain cannot afford to be on bad terms with the United States.

Mr. O'Kelly holds in his hands, as we say it Spanish, two hammers-one is Great Britain and the other the United States. I am not a betting man, but I would willingly bet a hundred to one that Mr. O'Kelly will be speedily released through the intervention of one or both of these Powers. Here is a Madrid paper I have this moment re ceived which speaks of Mr. O'Kelly-La Estrel'a de los Dos Mundos

Mr. James O'Kelly, the The R. O'EELLY. A MADRID PAPER ON MR. O'KELLY.

Mr. James O'Kelly, the new commissioner of the Herald to Cuba, has been threatened with death by General Morales de los Rios at Palma Seviano. The Herald has an article, in which, commenting on the fact, says that the consequence of murdering an hoofensive American citizen will be most serious. The Spanish troops on the island are acting on the defensive, while the volunteers are meditating raids on the cities, and we believe of a truth that we are on the eve of important events. Geld is in Cuba at twenty-three per cent premium; negroes \$1,100 a head; Chinese \$600, exen \$80, and all with an upward tendency. We believe the only salvation for Cuba lies in the establishment of the Republic, and we affirm that if it is not speedily put on a solid basis Spain will soon lose her Cuban and Porte Rican possessions.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL'S COMPROMISE.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL'S COMPROMISE. A report was circulated in this city yesterday that the new Captain General of Cuba will endeavor to effect a compromise with the Cuban patriots, and that he had been empowered by the authorities at Madrid to restore to the widows and orphans of Cuban patriots the property seized from the former on account of their relatives taging up arms against the Spanish government.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15, 1873. The Cornell University held its semi-annual meet-ing here to-day. The following named trustees were present:—The Hop Ezra Cornell, Governor Dix, Lieutenant Governor Robinson, Speaker Cornell, Lieutenant Governor Robinson, Speaker Cornel, President White, Superintendent Public Instruction Weaver, H. M. Sage, John M. Graw, Amasa J. Parker, George M. Schuyler, J. H. Selkreg, Hiram Sibley, E. R. Morgan. Sanuel Campbell, of Oneida county, was chosen trustee in place of Horace Greley, deceased; George J. Magee, of Schuyler county, in place of J. Meredith Read, Abroad, and Frederick Law Almsted in place of Charles J. Folger, resigned. A regular meeting of the American Society of

Civil Engineers will be held at the rooms, 63 Wil-

liam street, this evening, at eight o'clock. Sub-

THE MODOCS.

No News Yet from the Seat of War.

A Great Storm in the West Interrupts Communication.

ANXIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Sketch of Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, General Canby's Successor.

Омана, Neb., April 15, 1873. The storm on the line of the Union Pacific Rail road proves to be one of the most violent of the It began two days ago and centinued last night and to-day with unabated fury. There are NO MEANS OF COMMUNICATING WITH SAN PRANCISCO. or of ascertaining anything further about army

movements against the Modocs. The lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of Grand Island are all down, while the lines of the Union Pacific Railroad are worse of, working no farther than Schuyler station, and

THE WIRES LOADED WITH SLEET. The storm is from the North, and mostly between North Platte and Fremont. At Grand Island and vicinity, where it seems to centre, no trains are moving. At present no one can face the storm.

ANXIETY IN WASHINGTON.

No Despatches Received at the War De partment from the Seat of War.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1873. Up to a late hour to-night there had not been received at the War Department a single despatch from either General Scoffeld or Colonel Gillem.

The situation is unchanged se far as it relates to pected that the Modocs can be exterminated with out loss on our side. The friends of the officers on duty in Oregon are very anxious to hear from the

GENERAL CANBYS SUCCESSOR.

Sketch of Colonel Jeff. C, Davis, His Life

Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, the officer who suc ceeds the murdered Canby in command of the United States forces operating against the band of Captain Jack, was, when the war broke out, a sec end lieutenant of artillery in Fort Sumter and listinguished himself in its stubbern delence under Major Anderson. Later, after his exchange, he operated in Missouri and Arkansas with the forces combatting the Confederate General Sterling Price. In these Southwestern campaigns he distin-guished himself both as an infantry and cavalry commander and at one time commanded a di vision. He subsequently was assigned to the com-mand of General Nelson at Louisville in organizing troops at that point, but, becoming involved in a difficulty with Nelson, weapons were drawn in the Galt House, and Davis killed his superior officer. He was tried by court martial and honorably acquitted. Still later he served as brigadier general of infantry under Rosencrans in the Army of the Cumberland, and was raised to the rank of mior general of volunteers, and commanded as division at Chickamauga and the battles about Chattanooga. In all his engage-ments he was noted for caution, able strategy and personal bravery, and was implicitly trusted by his superiors and esteemed as a fatthful officer. On the resignation of General (afterwards Governor) John M. Palmer, of Illinois, as Con mander of the old Fourteenth Army corps, General Davis succeeded to the command and remained its eader in all the battles during the Summer cam paign of 1864 against Atlanta, in the march to the ea and the advance through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. At Ebenezar Creek, in the rear of Savannah, Davis' command was so encumbered by negro refugees that it dropped far behind the other corps and was in danger of attack and annihilation by the Confederate forces on its flanks and rear. It this dilemma Davis resolved to save his corps at all hazards, and, stationing guards at the bridge of Ebenezar Creek, stopped all the refugees (some six thousand in number) until his troops and trains had passed over safely. He then burned the bridge, and, leaving the negroes on the north side of the creek, made a the attack upon Savannah. At this time Wheeler's cavalry was close upon his rear, and on arriving at the bridge, Wheeler, smarting under the escape Davis, madly charged upon the poor negroes, and men, women and children were driven into the mwidy waters of the Ebenezar, where many were drowned. A fearful howl was re-echoed through the country at what partisan journals de-"Davis' criminal crueity," and a Congressional committee was instructed inquire into the circumstances the massacre at Ebenezar Creek. All army officers familiar with the facts justified Davis in resorting to this alternative to save his command, and the Congressional committee were forced to the same conclusion. When the war closed General Davis neld some minor positions, and finally went out to Alaska to receive it on behalf of the United States. In the execution of that mission he gave entire satisfaction to our govern ment and that of Russia, from which

INDIANS OF THE SOUTHWEST.

received the Territory. More recendly

was stationed in this city in charge

the recruiting service in this district. It would be difficult to find an officer of the

army more prompt to carry out to the letter the

orders of his superiors, and those who served with

If it be the desire of the War Department and the

they have in General Davis a man who will allow

none to escape the vengeance of his troopers.

nt to exterminate the treacherous Modocs,

Young Men of the Cheyennes, on a Big Drunk, Take to Murder-Funny Peti-tion from Klowas, Comanches and Company to the Great Father-The Latest Phase of the Peace Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1873. The following despatch from Enoch D. Hoag, Superintendent of Indian Agencies, at Lawrence Kansas, was received by Commissioner Smith to

on the 2d instant I instructed Professor Norton, Cheyenne trader, to make a thorough investigation into the reported murder of surveyors by Indians. The evidence fixes the murders on the 19th ultimo, while a letter from John F. Williams, our special agent, whom we require to remain with said Indians at their camp, and whose statements are reliable, dated at the camp, March 22, says: "I returned from Cheyenne camp day before yesterday (20th). I met Medicine Arrow, Old Whiriwind, Big Jake, Gray Beard, Little Rock, Young Whirlwind, Heap of Birds and other minor chiefs, in council on the 19th. George Bird did the interpreting."

Said letter informs of his presence at a council with all the chiefs except Ball Bear, who was on the Canadian River, on the 19th, and on the day previous (18th) they were on a large drunk. It appears, if Said outrage was committed at all by Cheyennes, it was probably done by some of their young men in the absence of their chiefs and while intoxicated. This news is strengthened by the bodies being buried in sand, which is unusual among Indians. They scalp and leave bodies exposed.

The investigation will be pursued, and especially

posed.

The investigation will be pursued, and especially with the Indians, on their arrival at the agency to which they are moving, and we expect no further trouble.

E. O. HOAG, Superintendent. A HUMBLE PETITION. The following petition from Indians, asking fo

the release of Santanta and Big Tree, was received at the Interior Department :-TO OUR GREAT FATHER, THE PRESIDENT OF THE TO OUR GREAT FATHER, THE PRESIDENT OF THE We, the chiefs, braves, warriors, head men and young men of the Klowa and Comanche tribes of Indians, hereby acknowledge that we have heretofore incurred thy displeasure by numerous depredations and plunder, by murdering insocent people and taking into captivity innocent women and

children. This we have done, while then hast been feeding and clothing us, and in spite of the entreaties and warnings of the messedgers of times sent among us. We have by these wanton acts of ours defied the people and government of the United States, until thou hast ceased thy long continued forbearance and hast taken our chiefs, Santanta and Big Tree, prisoners and carried into captivity more than a hundred of our women and children. We love our chiefs and women and children and sre brought into deep trouble and sorrow by our own disobedience, which has caused our Great Father to inflict this severe punishment upon us; and we beg ble and sorrew by our own disobedience, which has caused our Great Father to inflict this severe punishment upon us; and we beg of our Great Father to pass by our many transgressions and forgive us, to begin hie anew and return to us our loved chiefs and women and children. If our Great Father will do this we solemnly promise, in the presence of these witnesses, that, with the assistance of the Great Spirit above, we will hereafter obey the wishes of our Great Father, as made known to us by his agents and messengers sent among us. We will go no more raiding into Texas, but will remain in our own lawful reservation. We will maintain a perpetual peace and friendship with the people and the government of the United States, including the State of Tevas. We will remain at peace with all the other Indian tribes and use our influence to induce them to maintain riendly relations among themselves and towards the government of the United States, and we will us all respects, to the best of our ability, obey the wishes of our agent. All this we solemnly promise, relying upon the Great Spirit above, in whom we trust, to aid us in the faithful performance of our solemn pledges.

Made at the Kiowa and Comanche Agency, Indian

ance of our selemn pledges.

Made at the Kiowa and Comanche Agency, Indian
Territory, the 20th day of the third month, 1873. The petition is signed by the chiefs and head men of the Kiowa. Comanche and Apache Indians. after a full interpretation of the same and after a general council among themselves the subject. The above formal appeal had been preceded by urgent requests release of the imprisoned Indians, and the Indians were told that if they returned all the captives and stolen property as well and give pronises for future good conduct that the Great after they had fully complied with the demands o the government, Governor Davis was requested by the Secretary to release Satanta and Big Tree, and they are being held for the present only until pro vision can be made for their safe escort.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, APRIL 16-1 A. M.
Probabilities.

The areas of low baremeter continue as loca storms on Wednesday in the lake region and the Middle Atlantic States; for New England and the Middle States northeasterly winds, increasing to brisk with cloudy and threatening weather on the Middle Atlantic coast; for the South Atlantic States centinued southwesterly winds, with cloudy and threatening weather; for the lower lakes increasing northwesterly winds, cloudy and rain; for the upper lakes increasing northeast winds backing to north; northerly winds. cloudy weather and possibly rain or snow extend eastward from Nebraska to the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Cautionary signals continue at Duiuth, Chicago, Milwankee, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleve land, Buffalo, and are ordered for Oswego, Rochester, Wilmington, Norfolk and Cape May. The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:— ERALD Suitding:—

1872, 1873, 1872,
39 43 3 P. M. 44

38 42 6 P. M. 44

42 47 9 P. M. 37

44 54 12 P. M. 35 1872, 1873,

FOREST FIRES.

Frightful Work of the Fire Flend in Virginia-Dwellings and Timber De-Beings Fleeing Before Its Sweep

NORPOLE, Va., April 15, 1873. the line of the seaboard and the Roanoke Railroad continue to rage. A large number of resi dences have been consumed; among them of Joseph Stokes and others, near Great Bridge. Besides these, 2,200 cords of cord wood, belonging to several parties in that vicinity, were burned up, and thousands of acres of the finest timber land in the swamp are destroyed. It is supposed that a large number of cattle and poultry have been swallowed up by the fiames, and wild animals, such as bears, panthers and wolves, are flying before the march of the fire. The people near Great Bridge and other inhabited sections of the swamp are leaving for safety. So far, however, no lives are reported lost.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Results of a Fire-Five Children Buried by a Falling Chimney.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 15, 1873. At eleven o'clock last night the residence of Sylvester Townsend, in Matteawan, Dutchess county, was burned. The loss is \$3,000. The

This morning, while a number of children wer playing about the ruins, the chimney, which had been left standing after the fire, toppled over and been left standing later the life, toppied over and buried five little girls, one named Alice Enderhil, aged eleven years, who died a few hours afterwards; three others—Mary Coleman, aged twelveyears; Kate McKinnin, aged eleven years, and Elizabeth Sinni, aged thirteea years—were seriously injured and will probably die. Kate Coleman was also injured, but will recover. A number of boys were driven away a few minutes before the accident.

THE ATLANTIC DISASTER. A Testimonial Fund for Rev. Mr. Ancient Started.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD:-HALIPAX, N. S., April 14, 1873. I have started a testimonial fund to Rev. Mr. Ancient with \$100. I am an American, and have noticed the apathy of the Haligonians in recognizing personal daring. None of the profess Christians save the Bishop have come forward to subscribe to one of their own. I believe you will ssist me in establishing such a fund.

F. H. BAKER. FUNERAL OF TWO VICTIMS. Mr. and Miss Merritt Buried at Pough keepsle.

POUGHEEPSIR, N. Y., April 15, 1873. The funeral of Mary and William Merritt, victim of the Atlantic disaster, took place this afternoon. were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Gray, Rev. Dr. Shelton and Rev. Dr. Cady, and were of the most soleran and impressive character. A large concourse of people were present.

NAVIGATION ON THE LAKES.

PORT STANLEY, Canada, April 15, 1873. The steamer Sandusky, from Cleveland, arrive here last evening, being the first arrival this sea The captain reports large fields of ice in the KINGSTON, Canada, April 15, 1873.

The ice in the harbor is gradually disappearing. Navigation is not expected to open for several days. The ferry steamers are running regularly between here and Cape Vincent.

PORT COLBOBNE, Canada, April 15, 1873.

The harbor and canal are clear of ice. The lee in the lake appears firm and no water is to be seen. Vessels do not expect to leave port before the latter part of the month. Collingwood, Canada, April 15, 1873.

The ice in the harbor has not yet moved, but is quite rotten, and liable to break up with the first favorable wind.

ROWMANSVILLE, Canada, April 15, 1873.

Navigation is now open in Port Darlington harbor. The sonooner Menna with a cargo of barley has cleared for Oswego. Several vessels have left for Candaian ports.

IMPORTANT BAILROAD DECISION. CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 15, 1873.

The hearing in the application of the stock-olders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway for an injunction restraining the proposed lease of the road and its dependencies to the Atlantic and Great Western dependencies to the Atlantic and Great western Railway, was finished before Judge Emmins, in the United States Circuit Court, this morning. Amdavits were presented by defendants in reply to allegations of plainting, after which Judge Emmins gave his decision granting the injunction as to the leasing of the road, but denying it as to an increase of capital. An injunction against both was granted in the Cayahoga Common Pleas Court on Monday. President Lerdo's Message to the National Congress-The Mixed Commission, Democracy and Commerce-Friendly Diplomacy from Washington-American Enterprise for

Railroads-Revolution in Collapse. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK MENALD.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 13, 1873, instant. President Lerdo's message announces the prolongation of the term of the United States presses sympathy with the Spanish Republic, promises to increase the facilities for education and anticipates the speedy conclusion of a commercial treaty with Italy

The Mexican Commission to investigate the depredations on the Rie Grande frontier will soon bring their labors to a close and their report will be submitted to Congress.

AMERICAN PROJECTS FOR RAILWAY EXTENSION. Debate will soon begin in Congress on the Plumb and Rosecranz railroad projects. The government seems to be in favor of a broad gauge road. It is reported that the Minister of the Interior is dis posed to support the Plumb project. THE REVENUE LAWS.

Changes in the duties on imports are projected. PRIENDLY DIPLOMACY FROM WASHINGTON.
The United States government has offered its intercourse between France and Mexico.

A subsidy has been granted for a new steams ship line between Vera Cruz and New Orleans two steamers to leave each port monthly. BAILWAY INAUGURATION.

STRAMSHIPS' SUBSIDY.

A railroad between the capital and Azcapozalog was inaugurated with imposing ceremonies. REVOLUTIONIST COLLAPSE. The Tepic revolution is ended, and in Yucatas

tranquillity is returning. CUBA.

Bidwell Identified by English Detectives-Fire in the Sugar Plantations.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, April 14, 1873. The detectives have arrived from London, and fully identified Bidwell as the alleged Bank of England forger.

PLANTATION FIRES. Additional fires on the sugar cane plantations are reported.

ART MATTERS.

Mme. Hazard's Sale To-Night-Her Final Reception.

To-day the public will have a last opportunity of

inspecting the statuary, souvenirs, antiquities and articles of vertu belonging to Mme, Hazard, as this evening they will be disposed of at that lady's rooms, 50 Union place. Soon after the sale it is not improbable that Mme. Hazard will return to Europe, there to resume the artistic life of which her brief sojourn here has been so pleasing an exposi-

bries sojoura new tion.

We believe that Mme. Hazard's final soirée was held last Monday evening. Mr. Romeyn sung two selections, one from the "Ballo in Maschera," and the other from "Faust." Miss Ferretti sang: "Waiting" and a well-known Italian air. Miss Prondfoot interpreted a scene from "Fazio," and "Waiting" and a well-known Italian air. Miss-Proudfoot interpreted a scene from "Fazio," and Mr. Pepe read "The Vagabonds" and an extract from "Antony and Cleopatra." Mr. Gaffric offered a violin sole, and Mr. Arthur Ritzmer gave a pleasing recitation of some Scotch airs upon the piano. This little series of art receptions has been unique and fashionably attended.

POSTPONEMENT OF LOUISIANA BACES.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15, 1873. The second day races was postponed until Wednesday, on account of the rain. IMPORTANT ARREST.

representing the Sheriff, last night arrested Dr.
Louis J. Jordan, of the firm of Jordan & Beck,
lessees of the Anatomical Museum on Broadway.
The order of arrest was granted by Judge George C.
Barrett on the grounds that Jordan was about te
leave for Europe to evade a suit against him in the
Supreme Court. PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

Mr. Judson Jarvis, Clerk of the Order of Arrests,

Printing cloths quiet; 6%c. a 6%c. for 64 by 64 tandard extra cloths.

MAILS FOR EUROPE. The steamship Idaho will leave this port of Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morn-

single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents A.—Detective Agency.—Mooney's Detec-TIVE AGENCY, 162 Broadway; experienced operators; fidelity and despatch; refer to H. B. Claffin, 140 Church street.

A.—Citizens and Strangers Who Desire tasty and elegant HAT of superior quality should call at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street, be-ween Beekman and Ann streets.

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CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street. A .- If You Are Annoyed with Dry of foistD andruff, consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond street,

A .- If You Have an Eruption of the Scalp consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond street, New A .- If You Are Afflicted with Soreness, Irritation or Itching of the Head, consult Dr. B. O. PERRY, 49 Bond street, New York.

A. For Falling, Loss and Untimely

An Unnatural Redness of the Nose or Face, Pimply Eruptions, Moth Patches, Freekles, Moles and Warts, are positively cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermotologist, 49 Bond street, New York. A .- Furniture-Spring Styles; Ne

Batchelor's Hair Dyc-The Best in the world. The only true and perfect dyc. All druggists sellis Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye Tran forms hoary heads into youthful ones instantaneous Sold everywhere.

A.—Wedding and Party Invitations.

Latest Paris styles Monograms and French Note Paper.

JAMES EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, established 1840. Golden Hair.-Barker's Aurora, Harme less as water: changes any hair to gold way, near Thirty-fourth street.

Holyoke's Celebrated Fever and Agua CURE may be obtained at 978 Eighth avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets. Knapp's Extract of Roots.

Now is the time to purify the blood and strengthen and invigorate the system. There is nothing so well adapted for such purpose KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS, which makes the healthlest Spring and Summer beverage known. Depot 362 Hudson street. Sold by most druggists.

Maitland's Celebrated Vanilla Cheeo LATES for family use. Fifth Avenue Hotel, Broadw :) Mailson square, and also for sale by all first class grocer

"Multum in Parvo."—In the Selection of your Spring HAT get the best. To do that make your purchase at KNOX'S popular store, 212 Broadway, or in Fifth Avenue Hotel Royal Havana Lottery Extraordinary ONE PRIZE IN EVERY SEVEN TICKETS, WILL BE DRAWN ON APRIL 22, 1873.

1,607 Files amounting to.
2,997—Prizes amounting to.
Prizes paid information turnished.
Prizes paid alighest rates paid for the prize and the country.

Spanish Bank Bulls, Government Security, &c., &c., TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York. Royal Havana Lottery.—The Extraordinary drawing takes place the 22d inst. J. B. MARTL. NEZ & C.D., Bankers, D. Wall street Post office box 4,000. New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.-Extraordinary No. 9 Wall street, Post office box 1.346.

Use Kearney's Extract Buchu.-Sold be

MEXICO.